retract nothing, and accordingly waited. The third letter was from The Avalanche to The Appeal. The former had never wished to is jure the "credit" of the latter; it only desired to impair the political in-fluence of the rival cheet. It considered the reply of The Appeal unsatisfactory and evasive, and reliers ed its demand for a retraction or affirmation of the charge concerning veracity. Note number four, from The Appeal to The Avalanche declares that, really, tow the latter so honorably disclaims any intention to injure the "credit" of the former, and since it so handsomely confined its attempts to the mere destruction of political influence, why, The Appeal must say that its purpose in the Friday article was only " to impair the force and influence" of its rival and not at all to impage the veracity of its editors. The fifth and conclu-cing letter was all sunshine; friendly relations were restored, everything seems satisfactory, and "R. Chew, esq., our mutual friend," must have been delighted to be the bearer of so courteous a missive. It is worthy of note that all three of the corresponding parties were " Colopels."

The New-York correspondent of The Rochester Union furnishes the following items concerning Mr.

Paul Morphy and his family:
'Mr. J. D. Sybrandt, (Swedish Consul at New mr. J. D. Sybrandt, (Swedish Consul at New-Or-leans.) who married Morphy's sister, has gone with his family to Paris, there to reside. Mr. Morphy's mother and only remaining sister will fillow as soon as her business affairs in New-Orleans can be arranged, which may take a year or two. Mr. Morphy may, at any moment, be expected in New-York, which he likes by ter than New-Orleans, though he prefers Paris to all other cities and in the latter place will doubtless finally fix his permanent abode. The family are wealthy. Mr. Sybrandt's partner in the cotton business is Eugene Marphy, Paul's only brother, and a young man of superior business

#### POLITICAL.

#### A VIRGINIAN ON GOV. HUNT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: The programme marked out by ex-Gov. Hunt in his Albany speech grates barshly on the ears of Bell and Everett men in Western Virginia It was stated in some of the papers shorely after the "Union Convention" in Baltimore that Gov. Hant was not loyal to the Bell and Everett party. Individuals who attended the Convention and heard Mr. Hast's speech on the occasion flatly contradicted the report-so did some of the leading papers, maintaining that Mr. Hunt was incapable of such duplicity. Thus the master quietly rested; all supposed Mr. Hunt was going to give the influence of his name and talents to the Union party in New-York. But his Albany speech surprises everyb dy, and confirms the old report.

Some leading Whigs in Virginia have left Bell and

are going for Breckinridge. There is very little prospect in Virginia of having a Douglas ticket. The same is true of other Southern States. But, in Virginia, such is the force of party drill that if a Douglas ticket is formed his vote will be very light; by no means sufficient to carry off enough to give the State to Bell. Lincoln will get a small vote in various sections of the State. Those vo ing with the Republicans have usually voted with the Whigs. This number may equal the number voting for Douglas, so as to leave Bell and Breckinridge in about the same position as if Douglas had no ticket in the State. Breekiuridge, then, will ne questionably carry the State. If Mr. Hunt gives New-York to Douglas, I would like to know by what political arithmetic he can figure out 35 votes in all the South for Bell and Everett—and how is it possible for Bell to get into the House at all in case the election is carried there? This is a question that is particularly interesting to Bell men, in the phase Mr. Haut places the master. Will Mr. Hunt, or some of his coalescing friends, explain this subject?

In the position affairs now stand, if Douglas gets New-York, Bell and Everett will never reach the House, and carrying the el-ction into the House is equivalent to the election of Lane; every intelligent politician understands this. If Mr. Hust is dissaissied with the nomination of Bell and Everett, it would be much more satisfactory to their friends here for him to Bay so, and go to the Breckinridge and Laue faction at case, because his proposition entires directly to their benefit. The Breckinridge men here so understand it, and so regard it, and are highly encouraged by the prospect. A large portion of the Bell and Everett men in Virginia prefer teing beaten by Mr. Lincoln to be being beaten by Breckiaridge, Yaucey & Co. Every Breckipridge man I have met since Mr. Hunt s speech was published looks as if new life had been infased into him; hope sits on his face once more where despair for some time past had taken its sulien seat.

Every old Whig in New-York ought to hate Doug in his heart of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise It greatest monument of Henry Clay's wisdom and statesmanship. His friends admonished Donglas not to lay his hands upon it; they implored and entreated. But Douglas was bidding to the South for the Presidency. He disdained Whig counsels; he scorned their warnings. He struck the covenant of our fathers from the matute book of the nation-was willing to stir up all the elements of national strife that he might be President. But he got more than he contracted for, and now, in six short years, he is about to be buried in the the waves of political faction which he raised himself. He calls upon old Whigs to come to his receas, and Washington Hunt, who learned political wisdom at the feet of Henry Clay, comes forward and asks the Wnigs of New-York to put forth their hands and save Douglas! Why? Because he says Douglas opposed th Administration on the reception of the Lecompton Constitution. Who thanks Douglas for that? If the admission of Kansas with the Lecempton Constitution would have insured Douglas a return to the United States Senate, and increased his chances for the Presidency, does not everybody know that Douglas would have gone for Kansas and Lecompton? But he knew, as every other sensible man knew, that if the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan was adopted without dis sent by the Democratic party, both his seat in the Unived States Senate was lost, and no Democrat c uld be elected President. They must lose every Free State. By his Auti-Lecompton move he hoped to secure his seat in the Senate, to gull some of the Northern States, and draw after him the whole South on the ground of availability for the Presidency. In such treschery and insincerity, who thanks him for fighting the Administration? If the Whigs of New-York are made of such malleable material as to have no senti ments of their own, but follow in the wake of Wash-Ergton Hunt, who is following in the wake of Stephen A. Douglas, all I have to say is, they are made of Queer material. Yours,

# INTERESTING FROM NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
NEBRASKA CITY, July 18, 1860. Permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which the Republicans commence their labors. We, here in the Territories, are by no means it different spectators of the conflict going on in the States. To us the issues between the parties are of practical, living importance. It is the freedom of our own soil, whereon we have built our own homes, for which our Republican brethren in the states are con sending. The questions are principally of a territorial character; hence we, who reside in the Territories, are more directly interested in their settlement than any cher portion of the Union—therefore we desire to con-tribute—the we can toward securing a Republican trium. We have no electoral vote, but we have men of sichity who might take the stump and do good ser-

wice in the campaign.
The fact that Nebrasks, although conceded to Freedom The fact that Nebrasks, although conceded to Freedom by all parties, has been made, in truth, Sive territory, not by open effort, as was attempted in Kansas, but by the insidious policy of the National Administration, sided by its slaveholding appointees in our Territorial Government, should be made known to the American people. The fact that the people of this Territory, in the exercise of what they understood to be Popular Sovereignty, have twice attempted to prohibit Slavery, and have been twice defeated, once by a Democratic Legislature, and again by the interposition of the veto of a Democratic Governor, and that both the members of the Legislature and the Governor are active sup-

porters of Douglas, is a practical illustration of the consistency of the Northern wing of that party, and an evidence of whhat they would probably do had they the power in the Territories. The fact that during the last eighteen months seven slaves have es aped from their masters, in this city, and that the power of the Federal Courte has been excited to punish those who were supposed to have aided them, should occasion serious reflections, as the friemen of the States are called to decide which party (the Democratic or Republican) shall have the future guardianship of this great Territory.

In my opinion, these facts, and many others, which might be mentioned, had I time exhibiting the misrule, corruption, and lawl-seness of the Democracy in the administration of our Territorial Gevernment, in their effort to make Nebraska, for political priposes, if nothing clse, a Slave State, would, if submitted to the people of the States, arrest their attention, and show pointedly the necessity of it anyurating a change in our Territorial policy; this can be done either by stump speccaes or by publications, as the Committee may deem best.

The last issue of our Democratic newspaper for this city contained a notice offering "\$1,000 reward" for the return of runaway slaves.

## A PERPLEXITY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: According to the present way of voting, sup poce a man wishes to vote for a certain candidate for President, but does not like the candidate for Vice-President on the same ticket. How shall be vote?
Yours respectfully.
A VOTER.

For both, or for neither, just as he sees fit. [ Ed.

-The Young Men's Democratic State Convention of this State will assemble next Taesday at St. Nicholas Hall, Saratoga, and a very large meeting is expected. Edward L. Corlies and J. Augustus Page of this city have been on the scene of action for several days, drinking Congress water, and preparing to run the mechine Joseph L Corlies, accompanied by Messis, Charles H. Hunt, John F. Hora, and Henry J. Campbell, leave this city for Sara oga, late this at ternoon, and a field-review of their forces will be had next Morday-his Honor Mayor Wood acting as Inerector of Pipe-Clay.

-A "Lincole and Hamlin Club" was organized in Shawangunk, Ulster County, on Saturday, July 21 -Dr. J. W. Ward, President; J. R. Tallmadge, B. Deyo, S. B. Howell, A. N. Deyo, and D. Crawford, Vice-Presidents; James G. Graham, Corresponding Secretary; A. Bowen, Recording Secretary; E. Pruyn, Treasurer.

-- A prominent Republican in New-Jersey writes us that " the Republican cause is steadily improving;" and from the best information which our correspondent can gain from all parts of the State, he thinks the vote in the State will be about 107,000, which will be divided

Lincoln and Hamlin, about. Bre-kinridge and Lane, about. Deugles and Johnson about. Bell and Everett and scattering, about.	26,000
Total	107,000

Thus our correspondent is sure that Litcoln and Hamlin will have 5,000 majority over all in the State, and that New-Jersey is just as safe for the Republican ticket as Vermont. The best of feeling and harmony prevail throughout, and all Republicans are working steadily to see how big they can make the majority.

-The Nashville Union and American has the fol-

-The Nashville Union and American
lowing series of questions:

"If seems from a communication in The Banner of
Friday, that Mr. Everett has got himself in the keeping
of a committee. Mr. Taylor, of Eutaw, Alabama,
wrote to Mr. Everett about Mr. Borden's letter in 1839,
and his reply thereto. Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, who
signs himself Pres't State Central Committee of the
Constitutional Union Party, replies to Mr. Taylor.
We think it probable that the public would like to know
who is this Mr. Leverett Saltonstall that presides over
Mr. Everett's Committee. Is he the Leverett Saltonwho is this Mr. Leverett Saltonstall that presides over Mr. Everett's Committee. Is he the Leverett Saltonstall that was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and one of the Committee that reported in favor of calling the Blue Light Federalist Hartford Convention? Is he the Leverett Saltonstall that was a member of the Bartford Convention from Massachusetts? Is he the Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts that while in Congress always voted side by side with the worst Aboltionist on the subject of Abolition Petitions? Is he the same Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts that voted for Mr. Bell's celebra ed 'Gag Law?' Is he the same Leverett Saltonstall that was with Mr Bell the saue Leverett Saltonstall that was on the Executive Committee appointed by the Oppo-sition men bers of Congress in 1840? If this is not the same Laverett Saltonstall, what kin are the two? Will some Opposition friend give us the desired information?

-In answer to a charge that its editor is not a sincere friend of Douglas, The Philadelphia Press pub-

lishes the folowing:

"The editor of The Press will vote for the pure Douglas electoral ticket, to be nominated at Harrisburg to-day, and in so doing will carry out the publicly expressed policy of Stephen A. Douglas humelf. The Press has never for an instant changed its course on the Slavery question, and its editor was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States not only without a piedge to any member of Congress, or to any other person, and without asking for a vote, but in the face of his repeated declarations in favor of the to any other person, and whom asking for a vote, our in the face of his repeated declarations in favor of the principle of non intervention and popular sovereignty as today maintained by Judge Douglas. The Press never raised the Douglas flag, and is not the organ of any man for the Presidency, but has always occupied an independent position, preferring Judge Douglas, because he was the representative of the prince ples of the old-fashioned Democracy. The Press is not laboring to elect Mr. Lincola President, but differs from him and his friends on the territorial question, believing that if Congress cannot protect Slavery in the territories, neither can it prohibit Slavery in the territories. But when the disminists in their speeches at d declarations have declared, and still declare, their preferences for Lincola over Douglas, what Northern man would not prefer Lincola to Breekinzidge, the latter being the candidate of the active and open enemies of the Union of these States? That a funion electoral ticket in tois State is opposed by this journal because it is a corrupt and fraudulent scheme to elect Breekmridge, who, according to The Herald and the state of the candidate of the section of the set the section of the journal because it is a corrupt and fraudulent scheme to elect Breckmridge, who, according to The Herald and The Constitution, is sure to receive more electoral votes than D uglas, and, therefore, if this claim is re-alized, all who vote for the fusion electoral ticket vote for Breckinridge, the disunion candidate for President."

-The Democratic barbecue held at Auburn on Saturday seems hardly to have been an elegant affair, however valuable in political results. The Adver-

"The seats on the west side of the agricultural hall were about one-quarter full. The scene on the inside of the building exceeded anything we have ever yet found it our outy to record. There, upon the table, at one end of the hall, lay the carcass of the smaked ox, looking as if just rescued from a burning distillery, busides appropriate blood, around him wars the half of the saids. at one end of the half, lay the carcass of the sm/ket ox, looking as if just rescued from a burning distillery, his sides dripping blood; around him were the husgry Democracy, tearing the half-cooked and blood red meat in long stungs from his flanks, and ea ing it with the speed of famished men; fights frequently occurring in the crowd to get at the ox On the same table were a large tub full of corned beef, and two bushel baskets containing boiled potatoes. Soon the Squatter Sovereigns became gorged with beef and potatoes, and then came a scene the most disgusting of all, and one that made even Democrats turn away in utter disgust. Potatoes, roast beef, bleeding pieces of the ox, chunks of bread, flew about the building. A venerable old man, standing just beside us, was knocked down by a piece of beet; another person had two teeth knocked out. Fights were extemporized; no less than four rough-and-tumble fights occurred inside the building, and two on the outside. The officers arrested several engaged in the outside fights."

# FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

St. Paul DE Loando, May 28, 1860. As the mail is about to close, I seize the opportunity of sending you what little news I can pick up. The U. S. Steamer Mystic is in port, taking in stores preparatory to a cruise up the coast. The sloop Marion is also here, anxiously waiting orders for her return to the United States. The Mohican is daily expected; she is cruising off the Congo. The Sumpter is at Kabends. About the 10th of April she captured the brig Wm. R. Kibby and the bark Saltanna in the Congo river. The brig had her slave-deck partly laid, a very large galley, and coppers for cooking rice. She also had a large quantity of rice on board. The captain of the Sumpter put a prize crew on board, under the command of Lieut. James A. Greer, and was about to send her to the United States, when the U. S. Steamer Mo-

her to the Chiled States, when the C. S. Schales.

Commander Godon thought there was hardly sufficient cause to detain her. Consequently, she was released to take in her cargo, and leave the coast at the earliest opportunity. The Saltanna also had extra coppers, plank for a slave deck, rice, &c., but as they all appeared upon her "manifest" she could not be detained.

etained.
Lieut. Commanding Thomas Roney, who was placed

in command of the Sumpter, in place of Lieut. McDonough (snapended), died at Kabend on the 2 nation of April, and was buried on the 21st with military and

of April, and was buried on the 21st with military and masonic honors.

Third Assistant Engineer James H. Plunkett of the Mystic has resigned, and will return to the United States in the Marson.

I rather think the efficient steamers that our Government bought of Mr. Crouwell will prove a failure. The boilers of the Sumpter are already in such a condition that the chief engineer does not consider them safe to carry over ten pounds of steam. The engineers are constantly repairing the engines, to enable taem to work, even at that low pressure. It is thought she will have to return to the States ere long, or she will not be safe to cross the ocean.

The store ship Reilef is expected to arrive here the fore part of June. Stores are greatly needed. Thus bread, rice, &c., in the store-house are in a bad condition.

I understand the French have had some trouble with the natives at Loazgo. The French steamer D'Estaing has gone up there to protect the factories. The natives are beginning to be troublesome again, and will have to be severely puzished before they will be subdued.

#### CAPTURE AND SACKING OF MAGBELLI.

CAPTURE AND SACKING OF MAGBELLI.

OUTRAGE ON MISSIONARIES.

The West African mail stramer Armenian has brought intelligence of a wanton and dreadful outrage upon the inhabitants of Magbelli, near Cape Coast Castle, on the morning of the 14th June. The following are the details:

Most of the male population were absent, and only the old and infirm were in the town. The Pa Suba was at Ro Masettleh, a town on the Port Lokkoh road. The attacking party numbered about 300 or 400 men, and for the most part were armed only with cuckases. They divided themselves into small companies, and assigned different parts of the town to each division, one of them stracking the mission premises, and another the British traders, and thus they were scattered wherever they thought to find plunder. The special objects of attack were the British subjects residing at Magbelli, in revenge for our Government having promised, as they alleged, to aid and assist the Masineweralis with arms and ammunition. We regret to say that the barbanous people showed no regard to the persons or property of the missionary party. After having forcibly entered the dwelling, they seized the Rev. Mr. Wiltshire and his wife, and str pped them of nearly all the clothing they had on. One man aimed a blow with his cuthars at Mr. Wiltshire, which, happily, fell short. Another pointed his gun at his breast and demanded his coat, which was, of course, given up.

Mr. Wiltshire was then seized, tied, and dragged to the water side, and forced into a canoe, with the intention of being carried across the river, but the canoe being too crowded with prisoners, and not having been caulked, was awamped, and suck immediately on attempting to shove off from the beach. Most happily and providentially, a sound of musket shots was at this juncture heard in the distance. This proceeded from a few Sierre Leone traders and others from Rognontong, who were coming to the rescue. The Kossohs at cance left their prisoners and retreated, but not without some loss on their side. Mrs. Wilt eight years old, refusing to leave the mission yard and go with the Kossohs was killed on the spot, his head being severed from his body. Another of the school children (a little girl) was drowned, along with many others, in a cance, which, from being too crowded with prisoners, filled, and went down with all on board. The precise number is not known. The most painful feature of this whole affair has been the attack when the mission party. Hitherto heth sides in this

board. The precise number is not known. The most painful feature of this whole affair has been the attack upon the mission party. Hitherto both sides in this civil war had agreed, it is said, to leave the mission unharmed, But in the hour of excitement, with hopes of great booty, and probably maddened by drink, it is not possible to restrain the ungovernable passions that risge in the breast of a savage; and, of all the tribes in our neighbothood, the Kozoobs enjoy an unenviable notoriety for unmitigated barbarism.

On this occasion each one seems to have acted for himself. The sole object was plunder. Had there been anything like a plan, or the least concert in their operations, we believe most of the people in Magbelli would have been made slaves of, and carried into the interior. As it is many of our traders have been caught, and taken away. For the present, but we hope only for the pre-ent, an end has been put to the operations of the Church Missionary Society among these treacherous heathens. We are not at all discouraged, as dangers and difficulties only spur on the society in their labor of love. We are not aware what the Colonial Government intend doing, and we are not sure if they can do anything at all. We would, however, remind them of the old saying: "It is not good to bark when you can't bite." Common report attributes the suddenness of the attack by the Kossobs it to revenge for the long talked-of interference of the Government and the employment of Saddu, to whose delay in making his appearance the present difficulty, it is said, owes its origin. [West African Herake.]

# THE TEXAS FRIGHT.

From The Houston Telegraph, 19th inst.
Mr. E. M. Stackpole of Dailas called upon us yesterday and informed us that in addition to the Dalias con-

flagration, and the other fires we have already mentioned Mr. E. P. Nicholson's house was set on fire last week, but it was discovered in time, and put out. Mr. Miller, living near Dallas, had his house and wheat stacks all burned.

An extra from The McKinney Messenger office also gives the details of other fires in that section, all of a character to induce the belief that there is a systematic character to induce the belief that there is a systematic attempt being made to burn the towns and the private dwellings of the best citizens of the country. Suspicton has fastened on two men who, we hear, have been ar-rested. These men came from Kansas, and presended to be looking at the country. They have been seen in the neighborhood of several of these fires just before they broke out. It is thought by the people that they are Abolivion emissaries, and there is good reason for the helief.

the belief.

Last year an Abolition parson and one or two associates were run out of Dallas by the people. When they left they gave out that the movers in the affair atould suffer for it. It appears that most of these fires have been set so as to insure the barning of the property of persons who were connected with the Committee in that matter. If it should turn out as suspected, we sincerely hope

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE may have something on which to hang a sensation story of Abolitionists being burned alive in Texas. If anybody ever did deserve

this fate it is these men, if they are really gailty.

The people in the towns in Northern Fexas were forming themselves into Committees of Safety, and employing large squads of special police to waten for the incendiaries. Doubtless every suspicious character will be arrested. Such should be, and kept in close

ter will be arrested. Such should be, and kept in close confinement, or followed out of the country.

These scoundrels have the enthusiasm of a zealot. Like John Brown, they will, some of them, go through fire, and encounter death in their cause. Happily, blind zeal is not righteousness, or Mohammed might have usurped the place of Jesus Christ. Nor because, under the influence of this zeal, these fellows may regard revenge as paety, and murder and arson the means of serving God, are they the less dangerous. Let their crimes be washed out in their blood. And, if they are insane, their insanity is of a nature that burning alive will cure, as well as prevent the spread of.

# BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon in their own room, which has been undergoing repairs and cleaned during the past month. The walls and ceiling have been painted and decorated, and the chandelier and ornanents have been improved in appearance. A new carpet has also been laid.

Mr. Jenns, the President, occupied the Chair.

Mr. Warren, the Dennis Controller transmitted the

Manroad Company (the Eighth avenue Railread Company willing) to run their cars on the temporary track in Fifty-fourth street, to and through Eighth avenue, alongside the Central Park.

Mr. Shaw offered a resolution that the Controller be

directed not to pay for any more street-cleaning work done by day's work, and until the contract system be readopted in accordance with the charter. The resolution stated that the cost for the last half year was greater by \$70,000 than during the corresponding time last year.

Mr. Least opposed the resolution, on the ground that bad as the streets were at present, under the days work system, they would become infinitely worse until the contract system should be adopted.

Mr. PINCKSET Supported the resolution as proper

Mr. PINCKERY supported the resolution as proper and needful; this system of day's work should be con

demned.

The resolution was adopted by 13 to 9.

The Board adjourned to meet Wednesday.

### CITY ITEMS.

Swan's Eggs .- The itch for public office, for som place in the gift of public men or parties, is powerfully developed among our adopted citizens from the Gem of the Ocean, but in none of them so strongly as those who were members of the Old, or Fernando Wood's Police. Since the disbandment of that force, its members have, for the most part, been banging around the public offices, boring Commissioners, dogging head clerks, waylaying contractors, button-holing men of supposed in-fluence, and, in all cases, most piteously begging for another chance at the public crib—expecting, of course, no less than some fat sinecure, the chief daty required being to dra w monthly pay. One of this sort has for some days past been persecuting one of the prominent foremen on the Central Park. Morning, noon, and night-at the Park at the house, in the car, at the corner, down the street, anywhere, everywhere—this omnipresent beggar appeared. Any place would suit— but the easier the better. He had been a polizeman under the burly Matsell and the single-eyed Fernando, and had a right to be a keech upon the people all his life. Our foreman 'the Colonel' evaded him, put him off, refused, dodged, denied, and-we grieve to saybroke one of the rules of the Park all to pieces by heartily cursing his intolerable bore. It was of no avail. A man who prefers begging for paltry menial places, when he can earn an honest and independent living, is seldom insulted, and never driven off. Finally, in entire despair, the Colonel undertook his cause—for the persistent bore had followed him even into his bathing-room.
"Well," said the Colonel, "I don't know but there

is one office that you might got, if you would keep perfeetly still; but you won't hold your tongue." "Yis, sure an' I will. Divil a word will they get from me at all."

" Mind, now, if you breathe a whisper, there will be five hundred after the place."

"Ob, never fear, Sur. If you plaze, what is it?" "Well, you know the swans that came from Ham-

burg. ' Is it them big birds wid the long, crooked necks ? "Yes. You know some of them died, and now the there are laying eggs. The police carefully secure the eggs, and they are soon to be hatched. Do you know

now they hatch them !" "They puts them under the ould bird, sure."

"No, indeed. Swans never hatch their own eggs. In Hamburg, they build soft, warm nests in the bottom of box chairs, put in the eggs, take the old soldiers of the army who are superanunated, set them over the eggs, give them plenty of tobacco, a little schnappe, newspapers, and becks, and there they sit until the young swans appear. For this work, however, they select the fattest of the men, as possessing the greatest amount of animal heat." "Oh, Colonel, that's just the place for me. I'm fat,

ye see (weighs about 200 lbs.), and I'll do it to a charm." "Can you write?"

"A trifle, your honor."

"Then write as I tell you."

"Then write as I tell you."

"Tothe Hon, the Commissioners of the Central Park:
"GENTLEMENT: The undersigned, your petitioner, having served for several years as a policeman, under Mayor Wood, and feeling entirely competent, both by size and natural indoience, to the performance of all the duties of the situation, most respectfully solicits from your honorable body the appointment of hatcher of the swars' segs in the Central Park. And as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray.

"Signed,"

A med with this document, this human hen went forth to get, previous to presenting his petition, the indorsements of Mayor Wood, Alderman Peck, Sheriff Kelly, and a score of leading politicians, who, according to his account, were ready to do anything for him. Whather he has taken his incubating seat, we cannot tell; but we venture to guess that before the eggs are hatched he will be toleratly well cured of office-

DEPARTURE OF THE CHICAGO ZOUAVES .- The Chicago Zouaves started from this city yesterday on their homeward trip, bidding adieu to their hospitable entertainers-the New-York military-and to their numerous metropolitan friends. The morning was occupied rambling about the city. At 24 o'clock, the Zouaves, under escort of Capt. Shaler's company, Seventh Regiment, marched down Broadway to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and partook of a sumptness collation. Capt. Shaler, in a few partinent remarks, proposed the health of Col. Ellsworth, who responded in a happy manner, returning thanks on behalf of the members of his command, for the courtesies extended. The health of the Zouaves was proposed, upon which the members of the Second Company gave nine cheers.

Among the company was Major-General Sandford, who, being called upon, made a speech, in which he reviewed the subject of our State milicia forces and the benefits to be derived from them in the event of an invasion by any foreign power. Col. Lefferts of the 7th, made a few happy remarks. After which, the company were dismissed until 4 o'clock, orders being issued for them to reassemble at the Second Company's Armory, corner of Thirteenth street and University place. At the appointed hour the gallaut soldiers were at their post, and a brief time was spent in interchanging friendly sentiments with their hosts, the members of the Second Company, and making preparations for

The streets in the vicinity of the Armory were hronged with people, and as the military made their appearance, loud shouts rent the air. March was taen down Broadway and Courtlandt street to the Philadelphia boat, Capt. Shaler's Company acting as escort to the Zonaves. There was no limit to the enthusiasm-Broadway was a perfect jam, and a sidewalk committee of at least three thousand persons accompanied the soldiers on their march, and loudly cheered them as they progressed. Upon reaching the boat the usual adieus and farewells were spoken, and me the gallant fellows were bornes way from the shore, cheer upon cheer was given by the members of the 7th Regiment, and by the thousands of people gathered upon the dock.

The Zouaves will visit Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati, on their home

PHILADELPHIA CONTINENTALS .- A delegation of

Continentals from Philadelphia will visit New York next week in the yacht John W. Ryan. They will be received by some of their Lincoln and Hamlin friends

The following is John Adams's opinion of New-York in 1774, when he was on his way to Philadelphia to the first Congress. It is given in his Life and

phia to the first Congress. It is given in his Life and Works, vol. 2, p 353:

"With all the coalence and splender of this city, there is very little good breeding to be found. We have been treated with an assiduous respect; but I have not seen one real gentleman, one well-bred man, since I came to town. At their entertainments there is no conversation that is agreeable, there is no modesty, no attention to one another. They talk very loud, very fast, and all together. If they ask you a question, before you can uter three words of your answer they will break out upon you again, and talk away." AN EMBEZZLING WASHERMAN .- Herman F. Polh-

man, proprietor of a shirt store in Pearl street, complains that August Hampt, a German, whom he employed to wash for him, had run off with \$150. Mr. Polhman, in connection with his store, owns a laundry. which is located at No. 61 Rose street. Hampt was mployed as superintendent of the latter establishment. Under his care the business throve famously.

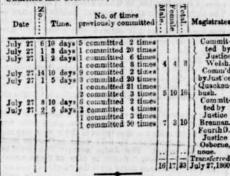
Hampt was dishonest, and, in collecting money from his customers, he slipped it into his own pocket instead of giving it to his employer. On the 19th of July, baving acquired a private fortune, he retired from business: but stings of conscience found him in his retrest, and the "still, small voice" would not be bushed. So greatly was he upbraided by his inward monitor that he was compelled to confess his dishonesty to his late employer. This he did through a friend, making out a list of the exact sums of money which he had collected, giving also the names of the persons who had paid him. He thus acknowledges the receipt of \$150, which he had appropriated to his own use. Upon receiving the letter, Mr. Polhman caused the arrest of Hampt, on the charge of embezzlement, and also all-ging that he had stolen 20 dezen shirts, valued at \$175. The prisoner denied the latter charge. Justice Welsh locked him up to answer.

The examination of the car didates of the Nineteenth, Fifth, and Eighth Ward schools, for the West Point and Naval Academies, takes place at the Hall of the Board of Education at 101 o'clock this morning.

OBITUARY .- On Thursday morning, Mr. Samuel C. Paxson, one of our oldest merchants, departed this life. He had just taken a warm bath, when he was seized with paralysis, and died in a few minutes. The old eign of the firm of Allen & Parson, weather-beaten and scarcely readable now, has for more than a quarter of a century been familiar to all whose business tool them through Front street; while scarcely a daily paper has been issued in all that time that did no nention their names in connection with the arrivals of vessels at this port. Mr. Paxson was modest in his demeanor, and rather shrank from anything that would render him conspicuous; but he did not fail to make his mark in mercantile circles, as a man of clear intelligence and immaculate integrity. And if it be true, as was remarked to us by one who knew him well, that there is not a clerk or lab rer who had ever been employed in his service but remembered him affectionately and loved him, his death, so sudden, so unexpected, must be a sad blow to those nearer and dearer friends who were in daily association with him. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock from his late recidence, No. 137 East Fifteenti On Thursday, Theodore R. De Forrest, esq., Alder

man of the First Ward in 1847 and 1848, and for ten years Croton Water Commissioner, died suddenly, at his residence in this city. Mr. De Forrest was th son of an old Knickerbocker grocer of the First Ward, where he was born. He graduated as an M. D., and practiced several years, but not liking the profession he entered the drug business in the First Ward, which he carried on for many years, only prescribing for or attending on the poor of his Ward gratuitously. Being selected by Mayor Woodhull, with Nicholas Dean, as Water Commissioner, he gave up business, and applied himself with Dean to bring up the Department to such as a standard that all our citizens were proud of it. In 1847, while in the Common Council, as Chairman of the Committee on Wharves and Piers, he suggested and reported in favor of the widening and extending of piers from No. 1 to No. 9 on each river, from 25 to 45 feet in width, and from 300 to 600 feet in length. The report was very elaborate and convincing, and was manimously adopted. Many other original and useful measures were suggested by Ald. De Forrest. He was always at his post, beloved by his colleagues in the Board, and honored by all who knew him for his stern integrity. He was a man of very few words, seldom taking part in debate, but was a clear thinker, and of uncessing industry.

TOMBS REVOLVERS .- We give below the number of prisoners committed to the City Prison as vagrants and disorderly persons, and transferred to the Work-Home on Blackwell's Island by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, on transfer list No. 42.



ALLEGED INACCURACY OF THE TIME BALL,-Mr. C. Becker writes to The Courier and Enquirer in refernce to the accuracy of the Time Ball

ence to the accuracy of the Time Ball on the Custom-House, as follows:

The Time Bell has been in motion about 2½ months, and has been observed by me every day, except June 15. The time observations have been taken by me with a large Transit, supported by two Astronomical Felocks. The meridian has been determined by me with this Transit, with great accuracy, and the 2.8 seconds in time which the Custom-House is situated more west of my observatory, have been brought in calculation. The time equation has been made up according to the common Nautical Almanac, which is taken 4 hours 56 minutes west of Greenwich. I shall not talk of May 15 and 25; June 12, 15, 22, and 29, July 3, C; 11, and 14, on which times the ball either did not drop at all, or dropped at least one minute out of time. These are cases which are not dangerous, while the fractions of minutes within which said ball drops, are indeed a little large, and, therefore, very dangerous for marketors who use this ball for regulating their chronometers. For instance, the ball dropped to-day, July 26, 5.3 seconds too slow.

June 1, 24, 52 seconds too fast.

June 1, 34 seconds too slow.

The Time Ball has dropped, suring the 2½ months it has been in motion, on such an fragular scale, except from May 15 till May 21, when there was only a difference of 0.2 seconds.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS .- At the meeting of this Board yesterday, the following transfers of Sergeants were made:

Degree, from 1st to the 8th Precinct.

Wintringham, from the 2d to the 8th Precinct.

Devournier, from the 14th to the 8th Precinct.

Bewasey, from the 14th to the 8th Precinct.

Swasey, from the 3d to the 14th Precinct.

Mackay, from the 3d to the 14th Precinct.

McConnell, from the 8th to the 14th Precinct.

Buckman, from the 15th to the 18th Precinct.

James Petty, from the 6th to the 1st Precinct.

Lent, from the 14th to the 1st Precinct.

Lent, from the 8th to 3d Precinct.

Mathews from the 14th to the 1st Precinct.

Mathews from the 14th to the 3d Precinct.

McKeiver, from the 15th Precinct to Broadway Squad.

Lush, from the 15th to the 9th Precinct.

Miner, from the 15th to the 9th Precinct.

Thorne, from the 12th to the 5th Precinct.

Thorne, from the 12th to the 5th Precinct.

Wilson, from the 12th to the 7th Precinct.

Belton from the 2th to the 15th Precinct.

Belton from the 2th to the 15th Precinct.

No other business of importance was transacted.

NEW POST-OFFICE ORDER .- The Postmaster-General, under the provision of law which requires the payment of not exceeding two cents as carrier's fee on let ters collected through the street boxes or otherwise, and taken to the Post-Office to be transmitted in the mail, has directed that hereafter one cent each be charged for carrying letters to the office, and pre-paid with stamps.

This order has arisen from the impossibility of supporting the carrier system, including such service, from the fund arising from the delivery of letters, now that the fees for the delivery of letters received by the mails has been reduced from two cents to one cent. Thus the fee for carrying letters to the Post-Office for the mails is the same as the fee for delivering letters received by the mails.

City letters not for the mails, but to be delivered in the city, are not affected by the new order. They are subject to a postage of one cent only, whether they go into the hands of a carrier or not.

The following is the official notice of Postmaster

The Postmaster-General has directed that one cent be charge! and pre paid on all letters collected through the street boxes and otherwise, and taken the Fost-Office to be transmitted in the

mail
All persons, therefore, depositing letters for the mails to the lamp-post boxes, or other boxes, provided by the United States, except those at the Post-Office, should, in order to insure the transmission of such letters, affix to each a bine cone-centry stamp in addition to the starrp required to pay the mail postage.

The order of the Postmaster-General will take effect on the 1st of August prox.

JOHN A. DIX, P. M.

RETURNED IN DISTRESS,-The brig Augusta, Capt. Cole, from Elizabethport for Boston, loaded with coal, while going out of Sandy Hook on Thursday night,

they be bestied to his conjunction of the restriction of the second and the species of the second state is best to be second of the second of

came in collision with bark E. Giddings of Buckspee from Nuevitas. She lost her bowsprit and foreyard and was cut down forward to the water. She was towed to the city by the steam-tag Achilles, and now lies at Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard.

SALE AND REMOVAL OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH. St. Thomas's Church, situated on the corner of Broadway and Houston streets, is about to be sold, and the parish is to erect a new, larger, and more magnificent edifiee, much further up town. St. Thomas's is the only Episcopal church on or near Broadway from St. Paul s to Grace Church-from Vesey street to Teath street—unless we except St. Bartholomow's. The population in the neighborhood is exceedingly desse, and is to a very great extent made up from boarding. houses, througed with clerks and other young person Trinity Church holds a mortgage on St. Thomas's for \$20,000, but the probability is that she will place a obstacle in the way of the sale, but will transfer be mortgage to the new church, wherever it may be. St.
Thomas's is not to be left standing upon the ground,
but is to be pulled down and removed. The burish vanits are not like an ordinary cemetery, but are or arranged that the remains of the dead may be removed with comparative case to a more permanent resting place. It is understood that the vestry have resolved, in view of the removal of St. Thomas's, to set apart \$25,000 to procure a site on one of the back streets, and erect a plain Mission Chapel, to be maintained by the up-town church.

THE ST. NICHOLAS STABBING AFFRAY. - Semuel Hyman and George Parfel, who were engaged in as affray at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday night, during which Puriel was twice stabbed by his antegonist, were taken before Justice Quackenbush yester day morning. Purfel's injuries were so slight that he was able to be present, and walk about, though the exertion gave him evident pain. He refused to make a complaint against Hyman, and the magistrate could only act on the complaint for disorderly conduct preferred by Mr. Treadwell, one of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas. The prisoners were required to give the St. Nicholas. The prisoners were required to give bail in \$1,000 each to keep the peace, and in default were committed to prison.

HEAVY BURGLARY .- On Thursday night the brass cock manufactory of David Morrison, No 201 Bleecker street, was broken into, and about \$1,000 worth of the goods selected from the stock, a portion of which had been removed by the burglars. Officers Smith, Westerfield, and O'Niel heard the burglars at work, and entering the place, found Cornelius Ryan and Robert Cowley on the roof, whither they had fled on the first alarm. They were arrested and taken to the Station-House, where they were locked up for the night. The officers found some clothes in the factory whi h belonged to the robbers, and also a large qua tity of goods packed up to carry off. A carpenter's shop in the second story had also been entered and robbed of some tools. Yesterday morning the prisoners were taken before Justice Quackenbush, and committed to answer two charges of burglary.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.-During the storm on Thursday afternoon, McDonald & Co.'s piano factory, No. 100 East Thirty-first street, was struck by lightning. The chimney belonging to the machine department was completely shivered, the bricks and mortan being scattered in all directions. The smoke and flames were driven out of the chimney into the workshops, causing the workmen to depart with more haste than regularity. One man was alightly injured by a falling brick. The damage to the building will be cov-

ered by about \$100.

During the storm of Thursday night the lightning struck a large tree, over a century old, in the lawn and struck a large tree, over a century old, in the lawn and within a few feet of the residence of Charles Morgan, esq., Bronxville, Westchester County, compl shivering it to pieces, and shocking Mr. Morgan's fam. ily severely.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—The Representatives of the New-York Fire Department met on Thursday night at Firemen's Hall, Chief Engineer Decker in the chair, for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral of Thomas Cox, who was killed at the Broad-street fire on Wednesday. Suitable resolutions were passed, and it was arranged that the Department should strend the funeral of deceased on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Line will be formed on East Broadway, and the funeral will take place from the house of Hose Co. No. 50, in Mott street. There will be no banners or music badges and trumpets dressed in mourning.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.-Justice Quack terday committed to prison Patrick Langdon, an Irishman, who is charged with having attempted to burglarlously enter the dwelling-house of Henry Jinch, corner of Seventh avenue and Krity, north street. On Thursday eventue, Ginch detected the Fifty minth street. On Thursday evening Ginch detect accused trying to force the blinds of one of his rear wit Patrick was pursued and captured, when he pleaded drunk as an excuse. The prisoner resides in Hariem.

as an excuse. The prisoner resides in Harism.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED BURGLAR.—Pa'rick MoGibney, who, when arrested for burglary last Fall escaped from
the officers, was as did taken into custody yesterday, and committed to answer by Justice Quackenburh. The burglary was
committed to answer by Justice Quackenburh. The burglary was
committed on the office of Anthony Reynolds, in Twenty-fish
atrees, when a quantity of stone custors' tools were stolen. MoGibney confessed the crime when arrested.

MAYMEN.—John McCullom yesterday caused the
arrest of one Wm. Arnold for kicking his eye out in a fight at the
Five Points two years ago. Arnold returned to the city recently,
having ran away to escape the consequences of his violence.

Ban Billis.—Officer Misson of the Fourth Precinct.

BAD BILLS.—Officer Mason of the Fourth Precinct Police on Thursday night arrested Richard Stilwell, who is charged with having swindled Augustus Kaminan of No. 19 James street out of \$3 by means of a counterfeit bill of the Witdham Bank of Bratisboro, Vt. The prisoner was committed by Justice Welsh.

DROWNED.—A laborer named John Cockren on Thursday night fell overboard at Pier No. 36, East River, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

STRANGERS VISITING the GREAT EASTERS STRANGERS VISITING the GREAT EASTERS should not leave the city without visiting the Phreadegical Cabinet and Maseum No. 308 Broadway. Here is the Phreadegical Cabinet containing one of the rarest collections of Human Heads, Bust, &c., in the world This great Cabinet or Ruseam contains thousands of Brats and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished for the most distinguished of our own and other countries—warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverar inventors, suthers, peets, doctors, dwines and lawyers. Also Shulls, human and animal from all quarters of the globe, including Cambbale, Caribs, Flat-headed Indians, Egyptian mummuse, pirates, robbers, murderens, and thisves. Also, numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and doad. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum—always open and free-mangreenthe place to visit. Phrenological Charts, with fall, written descriptions of character, given by Mr. Fownan, when desired, at No. 303 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LETTER and CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, for Correspondence, Business and Visiting sociality, 24 for \$1, at Holmmon Photographic Gallery, No. 335 Broadway, by Walker 4. 1,000 taken daily.

"EVERY SATURDAY,"—BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the favorite Place of Amusement for Families, on all occasions but on Saturdays in particular it is throughd. The ladies are children asways go there in a body, to see the Giant Saby, the What Is It? the Albinovs, the Sea Lion, the beautiful Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Skeleton etc. This afternoon and evening, Budworth's (late Wood's) finistrels appear in addition to all the other attractions, and the admission to all is but \$6 cents.

THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN BLUES were Photographed for the Stereoscope, instantaneously, during their inspection in Bond st Copies now ready.

J. Gunney & Son, No. 707 Breadway.

THE CHICAGO ZOUAVES and SECOND COMPANY NATIONAL GUARD were grouped and taken for the Staroccope, instantaneously, at West Point, on Thursday last Copies reedy. Discount to the trade.

J. Grasswa & Sox, No. 707 Breadway.

GAS, GAS.—Dealers are invited to call at our great manufacturing depot for new styles of GAS FIXTURES, & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Nitters Garden.

The following two PATENTS for SALE by ANDRE SABATIER at 128 Spring et.: BLACK FRENCH VARRIER, estituble for varnishing all kinds of Leather, such as Boots, Harness, sidals; also, FRENCH POLISH, for parior and other Furniture. At the above depot these Varnishes are offered at the loss prices of 50 cents a bottle. Military Accourtements renewed at \$1 a ass.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER dicinal qualities of this Water are fully shown in the Tests usuals from physicians and other respectable individuals, when may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied the property of the Bourwick, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
FANCY CUTLERY, embracing a large
Sportamen's Pen and Pocket Knyms of the is
boautiful patterns, many of which have sever be
ported. For sale by J. & B. Savapuna, No. 7 Asse